

T H E

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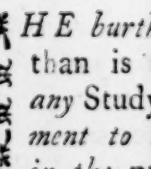
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T H E



THE PREFACE.


T

 HE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions; But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a croud of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words ; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbuſtum for a Shrub ; Carmen for one ſingle Verſe ; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride ; Humilis for one that is endued with it ; Camera for a Chamber ; Caminus for a Chimney ; Œs for Braſs ; Pædagogus for a School-Maſter ; Albumen for the White of the Eye ; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take notice how often they confound Adjectives with Subſtantives, uſing them as ſuch : The putting in of Phraſes ; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things ; the uſing Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to expreſs one in Engliſh ; the throwing in of ſo many Compound Words upon the back of one another. And laſtly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one ſort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and ſuch principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the firſt eaſy School Authors ; which when the Scholar is once Maſter of, he will daily and inſenſibly be increaſing, as he proceeds to other Books ; where the ſenſe aſſiſts the Memory, and which will a thouſand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a heap of barren Words, as they are drily ſtrung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I ſuppoſe, will be abundantly ſufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Teſtament,

The P R E F A C E.

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Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristi, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify To, Together; Down or From; In or Upon; Before or First; Forth Back or Up Under Upon or Over;

he

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to ; Convocare to call together ; Devocare to call down ; Invocare to call upon ; Præponere to put before ; Preponere to put forth ; Reponere to put back ; Subponere to put under ; Supervenire to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia Avaritia means ; As he that knows what Liber Cultus are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot ; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator ; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue and not in the English ; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans ; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them ; since the Romans could not give Names to things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of ; and distributed Matters into such an Order that the Learner may at the same Time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the
Read.

The P R E F A C E

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Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman Characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the Figures (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the Pictures as those in the Cut do to the same Figures among the Words: And that *m* stands for Masculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [[˘]] and a long Syllable thus [[—]].

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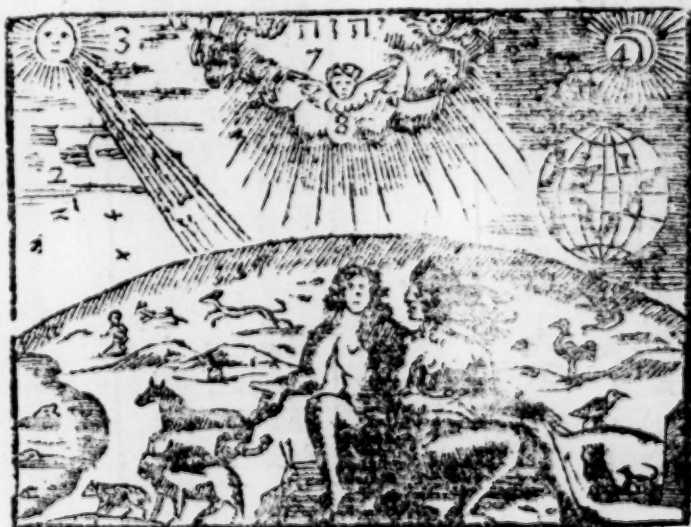
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THE
L O N D O N
V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



A THING
batb

A Name

A Sign

A Mark or Note

A Mode or Manner

R E S, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

<i>An Half</i>	(<i>Piece</i> Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken</i>	Frustrum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca æ, f.

THINGS have also their

<i>Cause</i>	Causa æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Nātūra æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Princīpium, ii, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmerus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i; m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

<i>The World</i>	1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>		Corpus, ōri ^s , n.
<i>The Sky</i>	2	Æthēr, ěris, n.
<i>A Spirit</i>		Spīritus, us, m.

G O D created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nihīlum, i, n.
----------------	----------------

In a BODY there is

<i>Matter</i>	Mātēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Fīgūra, æ, f.

In the SKY there are

<i>The Sun</i>	3	Söl, is, m.
<i>The Moon</i>	4	Lūna, æ, f.
<i>A Star</i>	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

<i>Light</i>		Lūx, cis, f.
<i>A Sun Beam</i>	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

<i>A Shadow</i>		Umbra, æ, f.
<i>Darkness</i>		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

<i>God</i>		Dēus, i, m.
<i>An Angel</i>		Angēlus, i, m.
<i>A Mind</i>		Mens, tis, f.
<i>A Soul</i>		Or, Animus, i, m.
<i>A Devil</i>		Anima, æ, f.
		Diābōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

<i>Heaven</i>	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
<i>The Element</i>		Elēmentum, i, n.
<i>Hell</i>		³

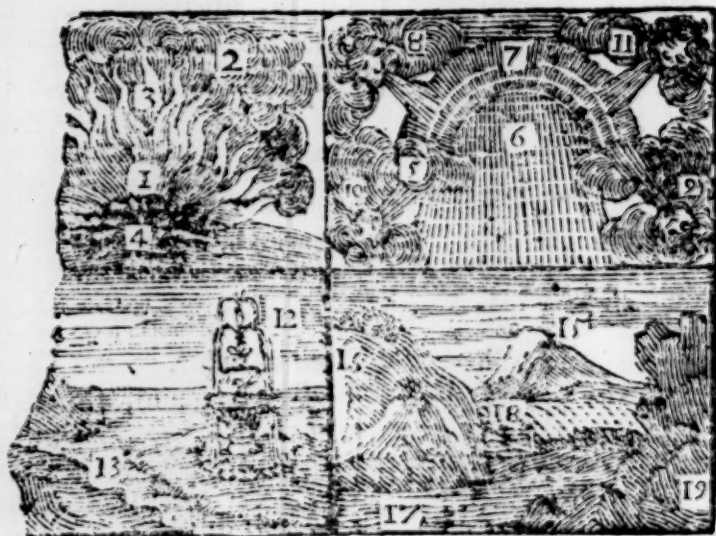
¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

² In the Plural *Cœli. Cœlorum*, m.

³ *Loci Inferni.*

The L O N D O N

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

IGnis, is, m.
Aēr eris, m.
Aqua æ, f.
Tellus ūris f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Sm ke 2
A Flame 3
Scot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus i, m.
Flamma æ, f.
Fūligo īnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers or hot Ashes

Torris is, m.
Prūna æ, f.
Fāvilla æ, f.

After

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tūdo ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cinē ēris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbīla æ, f.
<i>A Steam</i>	Vāpor ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris īdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura æ, f.

The Four Chief of WINDS are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zephyrus i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Pluvia æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gelu, n. <i>Undeclinad.</i>
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnītru, n. <i>Undeclinad.</i>
<i>A Thunder bolt</i>	Fulmen īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur ūris, n.

RAIN, if it falls close or thick is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber ris, m.
-----------------	---------------

RAIN if it be fierce is

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus i, m.
--------------------------------	--------------

¹ This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i>	12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i>	13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>		Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>		Unda, æ, f.
		Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is

<i>The Ocean</i>		Ōcēānus, i, m.
------------------	--	----------------

A River bath

<i>A Bank</i>		Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>		Margo, īnis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>		Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>		Vortex, īcis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>		Gurges, ītis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>		Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Drop</i>		Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>		Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>		Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>		Glācies, ēi, f.

WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool or Pond</i>		Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>		Lācus, us, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>		Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>		Lācūna, æ, f.

The SEA bath

<i>A Shore</i>		Līttus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>		Portus, us, m.
<i>A Gulph of the Sea or Bay</i>		Sīnus, us, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>		Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i>	14	Insula, æ, f.
---------------------------	----	---------------

The EARTH is

<i>Land</i>	Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	Hūmus, i, f.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	Solum, i, n.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	(16 Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain or great Hill</i>	Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18	Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17	Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19	Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>	Līmus, i, m.
	Cænum, i, n.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>	Or, Lutum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

<i>Dust</i>	Pulvis, ěris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>	Cespes, ětis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth is</i>	Glĕba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH are

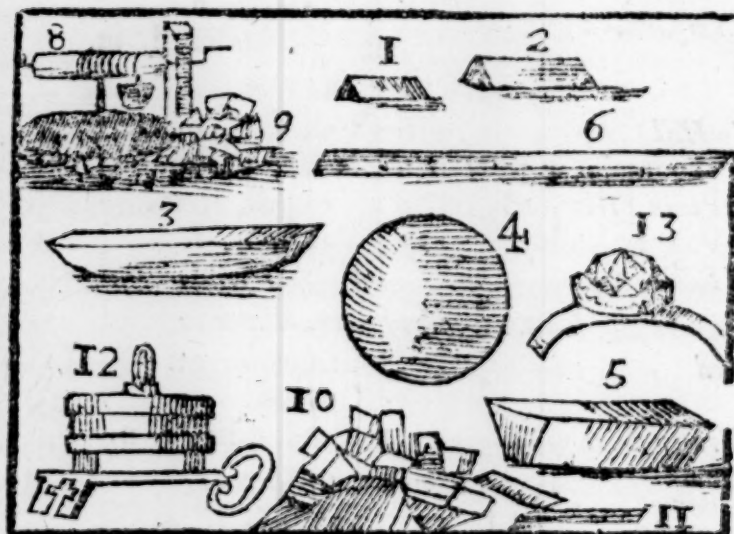
<i>Clay</i>	Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>	Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>	Crĕta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>	Mīnĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

JUice
A Metal
A Stone

SUCCUS, i, m.
Metallum,
Lāpis, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Allo^m
Sulphur
Amber

Sāl, is, m.
Alūmen, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A METAL

VOCABULARY.

9

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH; as

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum i, n.
Copper	4	Æs æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead	Sandyx ĩcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Mĩnium i, n.
White Lead	Cěruřřa æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Caliminary Stone called *Brafs*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel | Chălybs ybis, m.

From Copper or Brafs cometh a green Rust, or

Verdigrease | Ærũgo ĩnis, f.

METALS are digged out of

A Mine 8 | Fōdĩna æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

Sand	Arēna æ, f.
Gravel	Glăcěa æ, f.
A big Stone	10 Săxum i, n.
A Flint Stone	Sĩlex ĩcis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pũmex ĩcis, m.

¹ This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the *Mine* itself.

A Whetstone 11*A Marble**A Loadstone* 12*A Jewel* 13

Cos, ōtis, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL, or precious Stone is

*A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald* [lour*A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, n.

Sāpphīrus, i, f.

Chrysōlithus, m.

Smāragdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, īdis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

*Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

Cryſtallus, i, f.

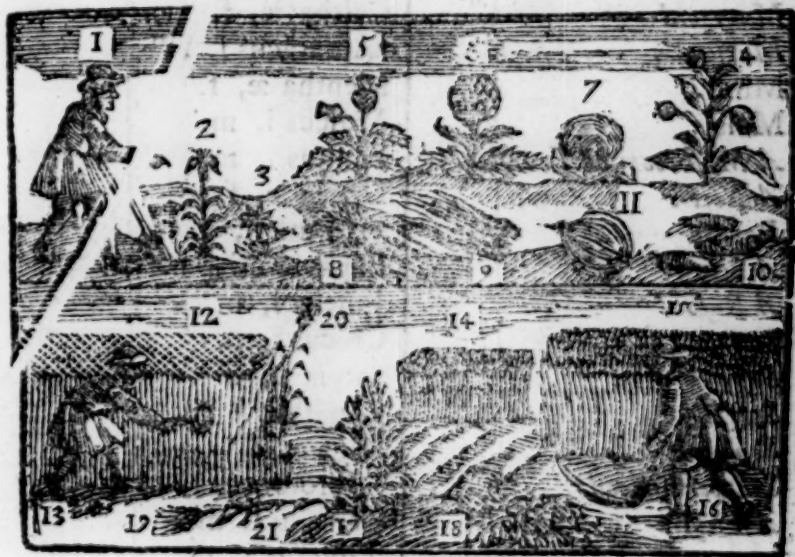
Or Cryſtallum, i, n.

Margārita, æ, f.

It ought to be written with an Z, and not with an S.



IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

Herba, æ, f.
Frutex icis, m.
Arbor öris, f.

An HERB is

Grass

Flax

All manner of Grain or

Grāmen ĩnis n.

Lĭnum, i, n.

Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur

Fern or Brakes

Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.

Fĭlix, icis, f.

Cĭcūta, æ, f.

Hyssop
A Lilly 2
 Mallow
Marygold
Marjoram
 Mint
 Moss
A Musbroom or Toadstool
A Nettle
Parsley
A Poppy 4
A Rush
Saffron
Sage
Sorrel
Seaweed
Southern wood
A Thistle 5
 Thyme
 Vervain
 A Violet
 Wormwood

Eatable HERBS.

An Artichoke 6
 Asparagus, *Sperage* or
 Sparrow Grass
 Lettice
 Coleworts

Which becoming headed are called

Cabbage

7

Eatable Roots are

Beet
 Garlick

Hyssopus, i, f.
 Lilium ii, n.
 Malva æ, f.
 Caltha æ, f.
 Amărăcus i, n.
 Mentha æ, f.
 Muscus i, m.
 Fungus i, m.
 Urtica æ, f.
 Apium ii, n.
 Păpaver ěris, n.
 Juncus i, n.
 Cröcus i, n.
 Salvıa æ, f.
 Lăpăthus i, m.
 Alga æ, f.
 Abrötönum i, n.
 Carduus i, m.
 Thymus i, m.
 Thymum i, n.
 Verbēna æ, f.
 Viöla æ, f.
 Absinthium ii, n.

Olus ěris, n.
 Cınara æ, f.
 Aspărăgus i, m.
 Lactüca æ, f.
 Brassica æ, f.

Bēta æ, f.
 Allium ii, n.

*A Leek**An Onion**Radish* 3*A Turnip*

| Porrum i, n.

| Cēpe is, n &

| Cēpa æ, f.

| Rāphānū i, m.

| Rāpum i, n.

*Oleraceous FRUITS are**A Cucumber*

| Cūcūmis, is & eris, m.

*The biggest sort of which Fruit is**A Pompion, or Pomkin*

| Pēpo ōnis, m.

*A delicious sort of which Fruit is**A Melon*

| Mēlo ōnis, m.

*As the biggest Sort is**A Gourd*

| Cūcurbīta æ, f.

(12) C O R N is

Barley 14*Millet or Grout**An Oat* 15*Rice**Wheat* 13.

| Flordēum i, n.

| Mīlium ii, n.

| Avēna æ, f.

| Oryza æ, f.

| Ador. ōris, n.

*Whence cometh**Meal or Flour**Bran*

| Fārīna æ, f.

| Furfur ūris, n.

PULSE

*is**A Bean* 17*Darnel**Lentils**A Pea**Vetches or Tares* 18

| Lēgūmen īnis, n.

| Fāba æ, f.

| Lōlūm ii, n.

| Lens tis, f.

| Pisum i, n.

| Vīcīa æ, f.

In CORN is

<i>The Beard</i> 19	Arīsta æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i> 20	Spīca æ, f.
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>	Grānum, i, n.
<i>An Husk</i>	Grūma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Culmus, i, m.
<i>Standing Corn is</i> 12	Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>	
<i>Or Mescelline is</i>	Farrāgo, īnis ; f.

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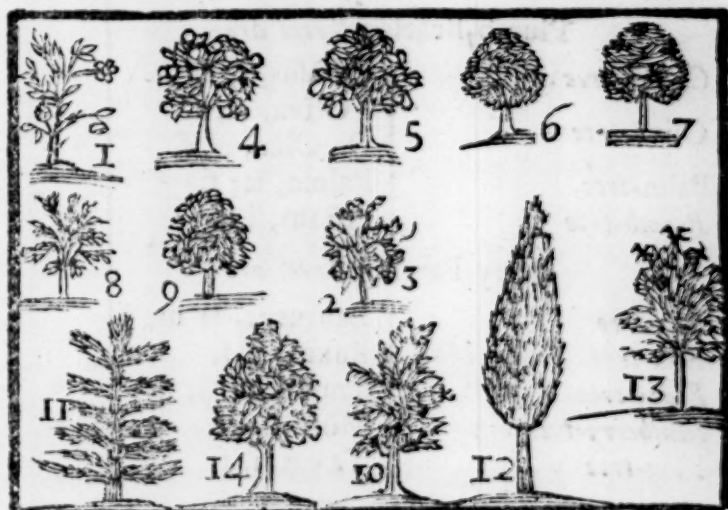
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Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree ; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Rubus, i, m or f.

Jūnīpērus, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Uva, æ, f.

Pampīnus, i. m.

Mālus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-tree 6

Pyrus, i, f.

The Service or Sorb-tree

Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-Bearing Trees are

The Cherry-tree

Cērāsus, i, f.

The Olive-tree

Olīva, æ, f.

Or Olēa, æ, f.

The Palm-tree

Palma, æ, f.

The Plumb-tree

Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-Bearing Trees are

The Bay-tree

Laurus, i, or us, f.

The Box-tree

Buxus, i, f.

The Elder-tree

Sambūcus, i, f.

The Mulberry-tree 9

Mōrus, i, f.

The Yew-tree

Taxus, i, f.

Nut-Bearing Trees are

The Almond tree

Amygdāla, æ, f.

The Beech-tree

Fāgus, i, f.

The Filbert-tree

Cōtylus, i, f.

The Walnut tree 14

Juglans, dis,

Forest-Trees are

The Alder-tree

Alnus, i, f.

The Ash-tree 10

Fraxīnus, f.

The wild Ash

Ornus, i, f.

The Birch-tree

Bētūla, æ, f.

The Cedar-tree 11

Cedrus, i, f.

The Cork-tree

Suber, ēris, n.

The Cypress-tree

Cupressus, i, or us, f.

The Elm 13

Ulmus, i, f.

The Fir-tree

Abies, ēt s, f.

The Lime or Linden-tree

Tilia, æ, f.

The Maple

Acer, ēris, n.

The Oak

Quercus, ūs, f.

<i>An Oak of the hard st kind</i>	Röbur, öris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	Illex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plālānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar tree</i>	Pōpūlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālīx, icis, f.

Trees *bear*

Fruit	Fructus, us, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

*A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin
or Peel is not hard; such is*

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cēlālum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dačtylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūm, i, n.
<i>The forb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

*A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard
Shell; such is*

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Wallnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
Shrubs, such is

A Grape	Acīnus, i, m.
A Mulberry	Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE	Arōma, tis, n.
is	
Cinnamon	Cāfia, æ, f. Or Cinnāmum, i, n. Or
Ginger	Zingibe, ěris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĩdis, f. in Plautus.
Pepper	Pīper, ěris, n.

The OAK bears

An Oak Corn, or Acorn—Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

Frankincense	Thās, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pīcis, f.
Resin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

The Root	Rādix, ĩcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, m.
The Bark	Cortex, ĩcis, d.
A Bough or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surcūlus, ĩ, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A fresh or green Leaf	Frons, frondis, f.
A dead or withered Leaf	Folium, ii, n.
A Blossom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

VOCABULARY.

19

TREES have

Wood

| Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot

| Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot

| Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell

| Pūtamen, inis, n.

A Kernel

| Nuclēus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Saltus, us, m.

A Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

A Grove consecrated to
some God is

| Lūcus, i, m.

A Place planted with Trees
is

| Arbustum, i, n.

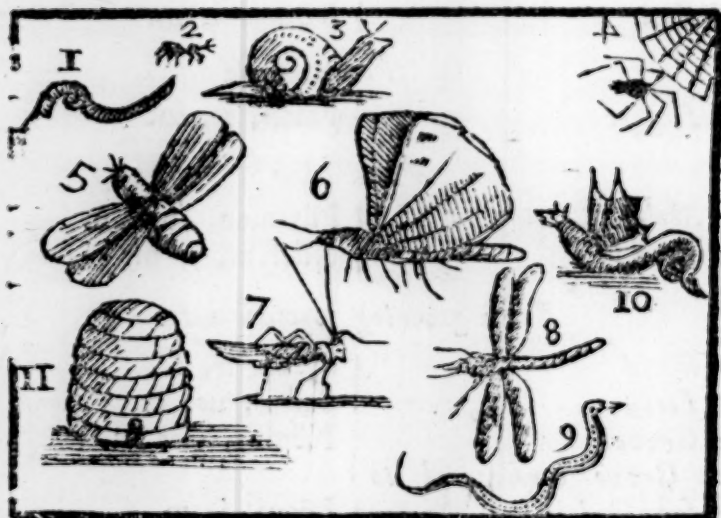
A Place planted with Wil-
lows is

| Sālīctum, i, n.

A Place planted with Oaks
is

| Quercetum, i, n.

VI. Of INSECTS.



A N Animal or
Living Creature
bath

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nimal, āl's, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, u, m.
Auditus, us, m.
Odōrātus, us, m.
Gustus, us, m.
Tactus, us, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Sme'l	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest is called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avīs, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm 1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire		Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar		Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea		Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm		Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech		Hirūdo, inis, f.
A Louse		Pēdicūlus, i, m.
A Moth		Tīnēa, æ, f.
Nits		Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm		Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail 3		Līmax ācis, d.
A Spider 4		Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider		Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick		Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

A Bee 5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	[fly	Scārabæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-		Asīlus, i, m.
A Butter-fly 6		Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cical, or Baulm Cricket		§ Cīcāca, æ, f.
A Cricket		Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly		Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat		Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust		Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

<i>A Spaniſh-Fly</i>		<i>Canthāris</i> , īdis, f.
<i>A Waſp</i>	[8	<i>Vefpa</i> , æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Waſp</i>		<i>Crābro</i> , ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		<i>Fūcus</i> , i, m.
<i>hath not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		<i>Acūlēus</i> , i, m.

A SERPENT or CREEPER is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	<i>Vīpĕra</i> , æ, f.
<i>An Aſp</i>		<i>Aſpis</i> , īdis, f.
<i>A Baſiliſk</i>		<i>Basīliſcus</i> , i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	<i>Drāco</i> , ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		<i>Lācertus</i> , i, m.
<i>A Salamander</i>		<i>Sālāmandra</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		<i>Scorpīus</i> , ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		<i>Or Scorpīo</i> , ōnis, m.
		<i>Cōlūber</i> , bri, m.
		<i>Nātrix</i> , īcis, m.
<i>A Water-Snake</i>		<i>Or Hydrus</i> , i, m.

A Bee in

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	<i>Alveāre</i> , is, n. &.
<i>maketh</i>		<i>Alveārium</i> , ii, n.
<i>Honey</i>		<i>Mel</i> , is, n.
<i>An Honey-Comb</i>		<i>Fāvus</i> , i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		<i>Cĕra</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		<i>Examen</i> , īnis, n.

The L O N D O N

VII. Of B I R D S.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A *Black Bird*
A Chaffinch

A Gold Finch

A Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red Breast

A Starlane or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

M *Erūla*, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or. Acanthis, idis, f.
Chlōris, idis, f.
Or. Vīrēo ōnis, m.
Alauda, æ, f.
Luscīnīa, æ, f.
Coturnix īcis, f.
Erīchācus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

V O C A B U L A R Y. 25

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are,

<i>A Coot</i>		Fūlīca, æ, f. & Fūlīx, īcis, f.
<i>A Crane</i>	1	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Didopper or Dob chick</i>		Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Duck</i>	16	Anās, ātis, f.
<i>A Goose</i>	4	Anser, ēris, m.
<i>An Heron</i>		Ardēa, æ, f.
<i>A Pelican</i>		Pēlicānus, i, m.
<i>A Stork</i>		Cīcōnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Swan</i>		Or, ōlor, ōris, m.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>		Or, Cygnus, i, m.
		Mōtāciālla, æ, f.
<i>Kings-Fisher</i>		Halcyon,
		Or, Alcyon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i>	8	Corvix, īcis, f.
<i>A Cuckow</i>		Cūcūlus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>		Aquīla, æ, f.
<i>An Hawk</i>		Accipiter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>		Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpy or Piannet</i>	5	Or, Milvus, i, m.
<i>An Owl</i>	9	Pīca, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i>	13	Noctūa, æ, f.
<i>A Raven</i>		Or, Bubo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>		Pſittācus, i, m.
		Corvus, i, m.
		Vultur, ūris, m. Or,
		Vulturius, ii, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

<i>A Cock</i>	12	Gallus, i, m.
---------------	----	---------------

Whose Female is

<i>A Hen</i>		Gallīna, æ, f.
--------------	--	----------------

<i>A Dove or Pidgeon</i>	10	Cöľumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ěris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, ĩnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

<i>A Capon</i>		Cāpo, ōnis, m.
		Or, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>		Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>		Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>		Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>		Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>		Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>		Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>		Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>		Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>		Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>		Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Claw or Crop</i>		Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, ii, n.
<i>bath</i>		
<i>A White</i>		Albūmen, ĩnis, m.
<i>A Yolk</i>	[11	Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		¹ Auceps, cūpis.

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>		² Viscum, i, n.
-----------------	--	----------------------------

And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, ii, n.
-------------------------	----	------------------

¹ Also a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistle*
or *Miffeldine*.

VIII. Of FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

A N Eel 1
A Gudgeon

A Pearch 2

A Pike

A Tench

A Nguilla, æ, f.
Gōbius, ii, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūnīus, ii, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3

A Mullet

An Oyfter 4

A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
Mugil, īlis, m.
Ostrea, æ, f.
Bālana, æ, f.

C 2

FISH

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish	6	Cancer, i, m.
A Salmon		Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.
-------	------------------------

Instead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.
------	-----------------

FISHES have also

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.
--------	---------------

FISH that are covered with

A Shell	Testa, æ, f.
---------	--------------

are called

Shell Fish	Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.
A Fisherman	8 Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook	9 Hāmus, i, m.
A Net	10 Rēte, is, n.
Salt Fish is	Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE

The labouring Beast

P^{Ecus}, ōris, m.
Jumentum, i, n.

The Four Footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast

| Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow

| Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

A Bull 1

| Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is**A Cow*

| Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2

| Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat

| Căper, ri, m.

An Hog 3

| Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

| Ariēs, ĕtis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Sheep* 4

| Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth**A Calf*

| Vitŭlus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called**A Weather*

| Vervex, ĕcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called**An Heifer*

| Jŭvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat

| Căpra, æ, f.

*brings forth**A young Goat or Kid*

| Hœdus, i, m.

*A SHEEP brings forth**A Lamb*

| Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

| Sus, fuis, com.

*brings forth**A Pig*

| Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called**A Boar Pig*

| Verres, is, m.

¹ *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

V O C A B U L A R Y.

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A PIG gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ¹ Mājūlis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs	5		Asīnus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6		Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7		Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mulus, i, m.
		Mula, æ, f.

To an HORSE belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7		Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Sīmīus, ii, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Gūnicūlus, i, m.
A Deer	10		² Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
An Hare or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		
A Fawn		Hinnūlus, i, m.

¹ Porcus is understood

² The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare 11
An Hedge Hog
A Lion 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.
 Echīnus, i, m,
 Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

A Lionsess
A Leopard
A Mole
Monkey or Marmoset
An Ounce
A Panther
A Porcupine
A Squirrel
A Tyger
A Wolf

Lēæna, æ, f.
 Pardus, i, m.
 Talpa, æ, d.
 Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
 Lynx, cis, f.
 Panthēra, æ, f.
 Hystrix, icis, f.
 Scrūrus, i, m.
 Tīgris, is, f.
 Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

A Dog or Bitch 13
A Cat 14
A Mouse 15
A Rat
A Weasel

Cānis, is, com.
 Fēlis, is, f.
 Mus, mūris, m.
 1
 Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

A Mouse Trap 15

Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or,
 Muscīpūlum, i, n. Phæd.

Four Footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land are

A Beaver
A Crocodile
A Frog
A Tortoise

Fiber, ri.
 2 Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
 Rāna, æ, f.
 Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.

² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of small Cattle, *as* Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, *as* Oxen, &c. *are called*

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is* | Cātulus, i, m.

BEASTS *have* (Some)

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pilus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool is | Vellus, ċris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the Skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālċar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, ċdis, f.
| Or Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

who bath

| Pastor, ōris, m.

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, oris, m.

bath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

into

| Cāverna, æ, f.

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of M A N, respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A grown Man 4

An Old Man 5

Infans, ntis.

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, ntis.

Vir, viri, m.

¹ Senex, senis.

¹ Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them ; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

So in the other Sex there is

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans — — — —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Pŭella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, ĩnis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mŭlier, ěris, f.
<i>An old Woman</i>		˘Anus, us, f.

A Man by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	Păter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	˘Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Fĭlius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frăter, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>	˘öcer, ěri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>	Gĕner, ěri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patrŭus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	˘Avuncŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	² Pătrŭclis, is.

¹ *A Nephew is called Fĭlius Frătris, or Fĭlius Sŏrŏris.*

² *It is an Adjective, Frăter being understood.*

A WOMAN by her Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Filiā, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Nepotis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sōror, ōris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Sōcrus, us, f.
A Daughter-in-Law	Nūcus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Nōverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	i

A Man too big is

A Giant	10	Gigas, antis, m.
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A Man too little is

A Dwarf	11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antonius, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgius, ii, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Sōrōris.

Peter

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Petrus, i, m.
 Richardus, i, m.
 Robertus, i, m.
 Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

Anna, æ, f.
 Cāthārīna, æ, f.
 Elizabētha, æ, f.
 Eva, æ, f.
 Hanna, æ, f.
 Jāna, æ, f.
 Joanna, æ, f.
 Mariā, æ, f.
 Sara, æ, f.
 Sufanna. æ, f.

I have set down these few proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.



XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the BODY are

THE Head 1
 The Trunk
 A Limb

CAput, ĩtis, n.
 Truncus, i, m.
 Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

The Crown of the Head 1

The Ear 3

The Temples of the Head 4

The Face

Crĭnis, is, m.

Or, Căpillis, i, m.

Vertex, ĩcis, m.

Auris, is, f.

Tempġra, um, pl. n.

Făcĭes, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5		Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>		Vultus, us, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6		Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7		Nasus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8		Os, oris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9		Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		Pupilla, æ, f.
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>		Lachryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>		Nares, ium, pl. f.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>		Labium, ii, n.
		Or Labrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>		Gena, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>		Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>		Palatum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth]		Bacca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>		Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chape</i>		Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>		Guttur, ūris, n.

Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

VOCABULARY.

41

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | Collum, i.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throat | Jūgulum, i, n.

The hinder Part

Or the Nape or Crag | Cervix, cis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

That Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, m.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Lātus, ēris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sīnus, us, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abdōmen, īnis, b.

The Groin | Inguen, īnis, n.

In

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are
The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Or Pōdex, ĩcis, m.
 | -Anus, i. m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called

The Fore-Arm | ²
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends of
the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, us, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

² Called Carpus, i, m.

Parts of the HANDS are

<i>The Thumb</i>	23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
<i>The Finger</i>	24	Dīgĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

<i>A Nail</i>		Unguis, is, m.
<i>below</i>		
<i>The Hip, or Haunch</i>		Coxa, æ, f.
<i>is</i>		Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
<i>The Thigh</i>	25	Fēmūr, oris, n.
<i>which reaches to</i>		
<i>The Knee</i>	26	Gĕnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

<i>The Ham</i>	27	Pōples, ĭcis, m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

<i>The Leg</i>		Crus, crūris, n.
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The back Part of the LEG is

<i>The Calf of the Leg</i>	29	Sūra, æ, f.
<i>The Foot is</i>	30	Pes pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

<i>The Instep</i>	30	²
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The under Part of the FOOT is called

<i>The Sole of the Foot</i>	32	Planta, æ, f.
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The FOOT hath

<i>A Toe</i>		³
		Hallux, ūcis, m.
<i>The great Toe is</i>	31	Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineu</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	̃Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis. f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērebrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor cōdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, n.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, i, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Stōmachus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i>	[mach Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with
A Cawl | Omentum, i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth
The Liver | Jécur, ōris, n.
 Or, jecīnōris.

As on the Left Side lieth
The Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piss) | Věšica, æ, f.



The L O N D O N

XII. Of the B O N E S.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

T HE Skull 1	C Rānium, ii, m.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4	1
which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs 5	Costæārum, pl. f.
And the 2 shoulder Blades 6	Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin-Bone is 7	Tībīa, æ, f.

1 Spina Dorſi.

The Humours of the BODY are

Blood	Sanguis, īnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	i
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body, are	Excrementa, orum, pl.
Sweat	Sudor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

■ Bilis Atra.



XIII. Of DISEASES.



The BODY is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ĕris, n.*
Ulcus, ĕris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ĕris, n.
Vibex, ĭcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĭcis, f.

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or Dropsy</i>	
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	¹ Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Physician</i> 1	Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of DISEASES gives

<i>Physick</i> 2	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicamen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmedium, ii, n.
<i>Poyson</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, there is

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

¹ This Word properly signifies the GOUT of the Foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any Part.

XIV. *Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.*M A N *is*

A MIND
Reason
WILL

M Ens, tis, f.
or, Anīmus, i, m.
Rātiō, ōnis, f.
Vōluntas, ātis, f.

*The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND
are*

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odium, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleasure	Vōluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Desire	Dēsidērīum, ii, n.
Fear	Tīmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mētus, us, m.
Shame	Pūdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fūror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidīa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger | Fāmes, is, f.

With Want of Drink, or

Thirst | Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness | Mācies, ei, f.

A F.

*Men have**Power, or Force**Help, or Means**Aid**A Custom, or Manner to
do*

i, m.

*A Work**A Charge**Business**Duty, or Office**Vis, is, f.**Ops, ōpis, f.**Auxilium, ii, n.**Mos, ōris, m.**Opus, ěris, n.**Mūnus, ěris, n.**Nĕgōtium, ii, n.**Offīcium, ii, n.*

D

*Which should be done with**Counsel**Art, or Skill**Care**Study**Labour**Faithfulness**From Delay**to do these Things cometh**Loss or Damage**Consilium, ii, n.**Ars, tis, f.**Cūra, æ, f.**Stūdium, ii, n.**Lābor, ōris, m.**Fīdes, ei, f.**Mōra, æ, f.**Damnum, i, n.*

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

COpia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pötus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

For EATING there is

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāseus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
The Butcher	Lānūs, ii, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
The Shambles	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	z

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plācenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat by
two Words, as

1 Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Oxe's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro "Ovina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
2 Venison	Cāro Fērina

2 Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

1 Pulmentum, i, n.
 Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.
 Condimentum, i, n.

Olĕum, i, n.
 Acĕtum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner 1**A common Supper*

*A Bewer, or, Afternoon's
 Lunchion*

Jentaculum, i, n.
 Prandium, ii, n.
 Cæna, æ, f.
 Mērenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer 2**Wine 3**which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast 4**Or a Banquet*

*A Guest 5
 eateth of*

Dainties, or good Cheer

*A Mess or Dish of Meat
 born to the Table*

A Morsel or Mouthful, is

Cervicia, æ, f.
 Vinum, i, n.
 Fæx, fæcis, f.
 Convivium, ii, n.
 Ebrium, i, n.
 Hospes, itis, m. & f.
 Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.
 Daps, dāpis, f.
 Ferculum, i, n.
 Buccæa, æ, f.

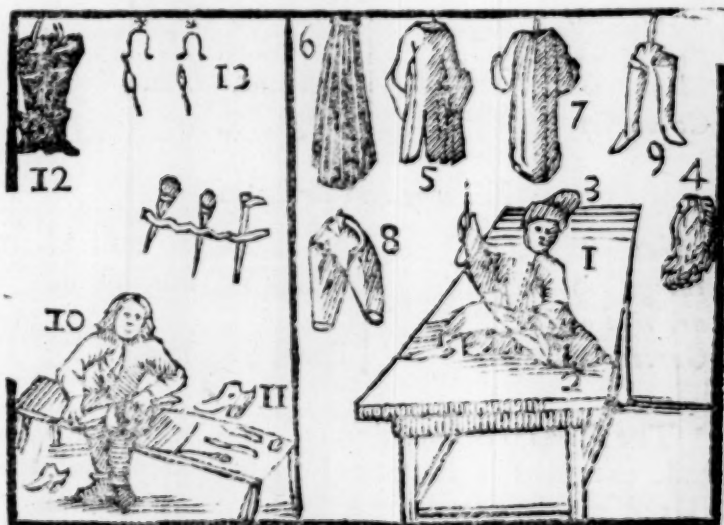
*Bread is made by**A Baker**Pistor, ōris, m.**Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.
 Cōpīna, æ, f.

1 These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

<p><i>A Vintner or Alehouse Man</i> <i>selleth Wine, or Ale</i> <i>in</i> <i>A Tavern or Alehouse</i></p>	<p>Caupo, ōnis, m. Caupōna, æ, f.</p>
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XVI. Of APPAREL.



For CLOATHING of the Body.

THE Tylor 1
makes with
Thread
And a Needle
of
Cloth 2
A Garment

<p>S Artor, ōris, m. Fīlum, i, n. Acus, us, f. Pannus, i, m. Vestis, is, f.</p>
--

On the HEAD is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3	¹ Pilëum, i, n. Or, Pīlēus, i, m. Or, Gālërus, i, m. Cālëndrum, i, n.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4	

About the BODY is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i>		Tūnica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>		Lăcerna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	5	Pënŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6	Pallium, ii, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7	Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	8	² Fēmōrālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	9	Tībĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>		
<i>A Garter</i>		Periscēlis, ĭdis, f.

¹ The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pilëum, Gālërus, &c.

² The *Romans* in no respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or *Fascie*, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fēmōrālĭa, Tībĭālĭa.

*A Shoemaker
maketh*

A Shoe 11

A Buskin, or High Shoe

A Sock

A Slipper

A Boot, or Greave 21

A Spur is 13

A Button or Buckle

Shoe String or Shoe

Latchet

String or Point

Girdle

A Fillet

A thin Sash

Or, Swadling Band

Sūtor, ōris, m.

Calceus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

Crēpida, æ, f.

Ocrēa, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fībūla, æ, f.

Corrīgia, æ, f.

Līgūla, æ, f.

Cingūlum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

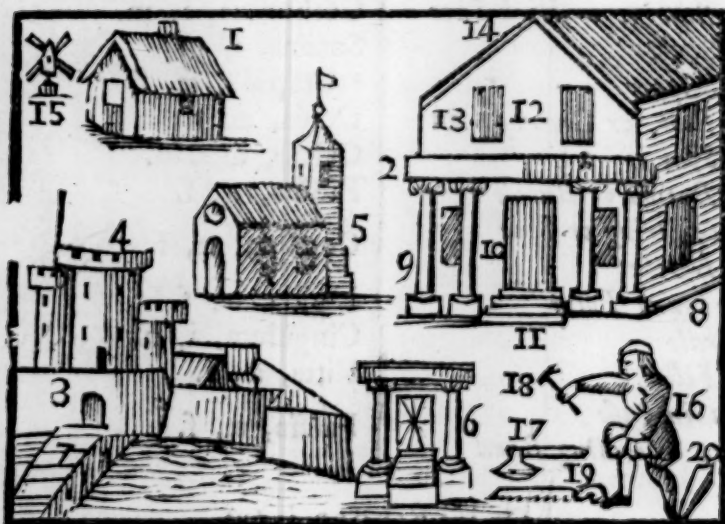
On the FINGER is put

A Ring

Annūlus, i, m.

This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A Building

| Æ Des, is, f.

*Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as**An House**A Catt, or Cottage* 1

Dömus, us, & i, f.

Căsa, æ, f.

*Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as**A Palace* 2*A Fort, or Castle* 3*A Tower* 4

Pălătium, ii, n.

Arx, cis, f.

Turris, is, f.

*Or, for Religious Worship**A Temple* 5*An Altar* 6

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altäre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health.

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Offīcīna, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

For Walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, m.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, ii, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōāca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink, or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angūlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānūa, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostiūm, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Limen, inis.
<i>into</i>	

<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.
-----------------	-------------

The Dining Room

The Inner Room

The Kitchen

Near which is

The Buttery, or Store-house

*A Closet, or Place for the
keeping of any Thing in.*

By a Step or Stair

you go into

The Bed Chamber

in which is

A Study

The Upper Room 12

Triclinium, ii, n.

Conclave, is, n.

Culina, æ, f.

Promtuarium, ii, n.

Armarium, ii, n.

Gradus, us, m.

Cubiculum, i, n.

Museum, i, n.

Cenaculum, i, n.

A Room bath

A Roof or Arch

An Hearth, or Fire-place

¹ Cămera, æ, f.

Or, Fornix, icis, f.

² Cănimus, i, m.

Or, FOCUS, i, m.

On the Outside of the House appears

A Balcony or Gallery

The Window 13

The Roof of the House 14

The Ridge or Top

³ Pergula, æ, f.

Fenestra, æ, f.

Tectum, i, n.

Culmen, inis, n.

Or, Fastigium, ii, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Piceis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergula is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An

An House is supported by

A Beam of the House

| Trabs, is, f.

A Rafter

| Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Post

| Postis, is, m.

A Hinge

| Cardo, ĩnis, d.

A Chain

| Cătēna, æ, f.

A Bar, or Bolt

| Obex, ĩcis, d.

A Lock

| Or, Pessŭlus, i.

| Sĕra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

A Key

| Clāvis, is, f.

Under the House is

A Cellar

| Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houses are

A Stall or Stable

| Stābŭlum, i, m.

in which is

A Crib or Manger

| Præsĕpe, is, n.

A Mill 15

| Mōla, æ, f.

A Privy, or House of Of-

| Flōrică, æ, f.

A Well

(*sic*)

| Pŭtĕus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

A Street or Row

| Vĭcus, i, m.

A Town

| Oppĭdum, i, n.

A City

| Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate

| Porta, æ, f.

A Wall

| Mŭrus, i, m.

Or Walls

| Mœnia, um. pl. n.

62 The L O N D O N

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | Förum, i, n,

A Building is made by

<i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i>	Fäber, ri, f.
<i>A Plank</i>	Planca, æ, f.
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>	Täbula, æ, f.
<i>Ax, or Hatchet</i> 17 <i>He useth also</i>	Sēcūris, is, f.
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	Mallēus, i, m.
<i>A Saw</i> 19	Serra, æ, f.
<i>A File</i>	Līma, æ, f.
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	Cuneus, i, m.
<i>A Square</i>	Norma, æ, f.
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	Veētis, is, m.
<i>Glue</i>	Glūten, īnis, n.
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	Clāvus, i, m.
<i>A Brick is</i>	Läter, ēris, m.

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | Incus, ūdis, f.

1 This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF
*A whole Set of any Things
whereby one is furnish-
ed, is*

S^Upellex, cūlis, f.

¹ Instrūmentum, i, n.

¹ Boyes, Jumenta & Instrūmentum, Rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For dressing of Viſuals there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Caldron, or Kettle</i>	2		Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which bath</i>			
<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
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For taking up of Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		Forceps, ĩpis, d.
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For giving of Light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7		Lūcerna, æ, f.
			Or Lampas, ādis, f.
<i>A Flamboy or Torch</i>			Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	8		Candēla, æ, f.

Which is put into

<i>A Candlestick</i>	9	[10		Candēlābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>				Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>			Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>			Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>			Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>			Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

<i>A Table</i> 14	<i>Mensa</i> , æ, f.
<i>on which are put</i>	
<i>A Table-cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile</i> , is, n.
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes</i> , ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter</i> , tri, m.
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There are for keeping and carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>	<i>Vas</i> , vasis, n.
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>	<i>Thēca</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus</i> , i, m.
<i>A Purse</i>	<i>Crūmēna</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgina</i> , æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis</i> , ĩdis, f.
<i>A Coffer or Chest</i>	<i>Arca</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Desk</i>	<i>Scrinium</i> , ii, n.
<i>A Basket</i> 18	<i>Corbis</i> , is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Dēlium</i> , ii, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ <i>Cadus</i> , i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² <i>Amphōra</i> , æ, f.

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin ; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding of Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Butcher, or Pail</i>	20		Sītūla, æ, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths
are*

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			¹

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	22		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>			Pătēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a belly Belly</i>			Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23		
<i>A drinking Glass *</i>			
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>			Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>			

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24		Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>			Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>			Pictura, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>			Imāgo, īnis, f.
			Or simūlacrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>			Spēcūlum, i, n.

¹ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Cālix Vitreus.

For cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Beesom | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Uinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

A Country Farm 1

RUS, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii.

L A N D is

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

Arēa, æ, f.

Ager, agri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT-TREES is

An Orchard | Pōmārium, ii, m.

Land for CORN is

Arable Land | ¹ Arvum, i, n.
Or Land fit for Plowing

Land for HAY is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture-Ground | ² Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

<i>An HUSBANDMAN</i>		~Agrīcōla, æ, f.
<i>The Plowman</i> 3		~Arātor, ōris, m.
<i>breaks up the Earth with</i>		
<i>A Plow</i> 4		~Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the PLOW are

<i>The Plow Tail or Handle</i> 5		Stīva, æ, f.
<i>The Plow-Share</i> 6		Vōmis.
		& Vōmer, ōris, m.

¹ *Rus* is understood.

² *Rura* is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastri, orum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8 | Horreum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crĭbrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Lĭgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a *Wine-Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening ;) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum*, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen

| *Onus*, ĕris, n.

A Weight

| *Pondus*, ĕris, n.

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey

| *Iter*, itinĕris, n.

there is

A Coach or Chariot

14 | *Currus*, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman or Carter

| *Auriga*, æ, m. & f.

who useth

A Whip, or Goad

| *Stimulus*, i, m.

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole

| *Tĕmo*, ōnis, m.

An Axel tree 16

| *Axis*, is, m.

A Wheel 17

| *Rōta*, æ, f.

A Spoke

| *Rādus*, ii, m.

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke

| *Jūgum*, i, n.

The Reins

| *Hābēna*, æ, f.

| *Or Lōrum*, i, n.

A Pack or Fardel

| *Sarcīna*, æ, f.

is carried in

Dorsers or Pack Saddles

| *Clitellæ*, ārum, pl. f.

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A SCHOOL
A CHURCH

F^{Amilia}, æ, f.
Civitas, tis, f.
Regnum, i, n.
Schōla, æ, f.
¹ Ecclesiā, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
Uxor, ōris, f.
Dōmīnus, i, m.
Dōmīna, æ, f.
Hērū, i, m.
Hēra, æ, f.

¹ It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>	3	Fāmulūs, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid-</i>		Ancilla, æ, f.
<i>servant</i>	4	
<i>In</i>		
<i>Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

<i>A Dowry, or Portion</i>	4	Dos, dōtis, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>		Cīvis, is, m, & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i>	5	Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A KING</i>	6	Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i>	7	Rēgina, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>		Popūlus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown</i>	8	Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i>	9	Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i>	10	Thrōnus, i, m.
		Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>		Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i>	11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>		Vūlgus, i, m, & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>		Trībus, us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>		Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>		Gens, tis, f.
		Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.



In

A School 1
are
A Master 2
A SCHOLAR 3

SChōla, æ, f.
Māgister, tri, m.
Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by
Speech, or Discourse | Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter
A Syllable
A Word

Lit̃era, æ, f.
Syllāba, æ, f.
Verbum, i, n.

S P E E C H is

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pōeta, æ, f.
who writeth	
One single Verse	Versus, us, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, ĩnis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
	¹ Pāpyrus, i, f.
Paper 9	Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

*A Pen bath**A Skit*

Crēna, æ, f.

*and is made by**A Pen-knife to*

Scalpellum, i, n.

*They make**A Line*

Linēa, æ, f.

By a Rule

Rēgūla, æ, f.

*If Care is not taken, they make**A Fault in Writing*

Mendum, i, n.

Or, Menda, æ, f.

A Blot

Lītūra, æ, f.

*For Correction the Master bath**A Rod*

Virga, æ, f.

Or, a Ferula

Fērūla, æ, f.

¹ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suctonius* calls a Penknife *Scalprum Librarium*.

Just Published,

GRÆCÆ SENTENTIÆ e variis Græcorum Libris hinc inde excerptæ, quibus insuper adduntur Aurea Carmina PYTHAGORÆ, cum *Epitaphio* ADONIDIS, una cum Latina Versione de Verbo fere reddita; quam sequuntur TRES INDICES, in quibus ad quam Orationis partem singula pertinent Vocabula *Indicatur*; Et ad quod in Grammaticâ Græcâ Exemplum, seu Nomen, seu Verbum, seu Participium sit, formandum est, *Indigitatur*. Editio Quinta, emendatior, & multo accommodatior ad usum eorum qui imprimis sunt Græcarum Literarum rudes. Printed for C. HITCH & L. HAWES, in *Pater-Noster-Row*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop **I**
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus
Christus
Apostolus, i, m.
Episcopus, i, m.
* Sacerdos, otis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| * Relligio, onis, f.

In the Church there is

A Pulpit 3
Out of which
The Preacher 1
preacheth
A Sermon
Or, readeth
The Bible
The Testament
The Gospel

* Suggestum
 * Conciōnātor, ōris, m.
 * Concio, ōnis, f.
 Bibliā, ōrum, pl. n.
 Testāmentum, i, n.
 Evangelium, ii, n.

In the Church-Yard 4
there is

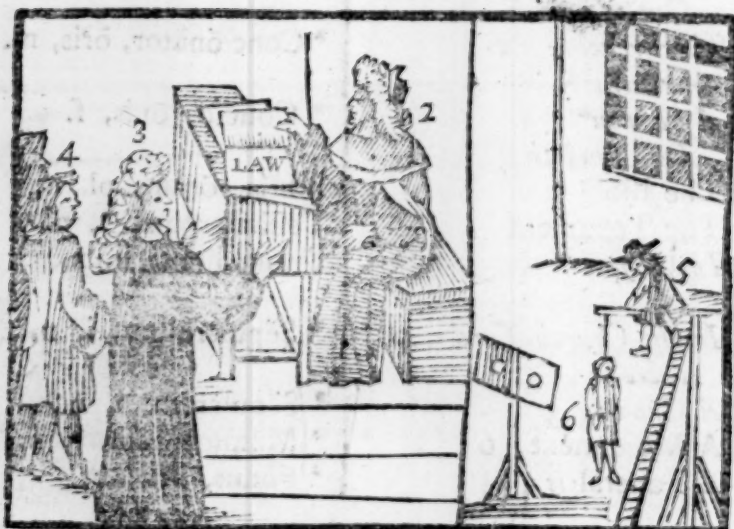
A Grave 5
A Monument 6
A Funeral is 7

* Sēpulcrētum, i, n.
 * Sēpulcrum, i, n.
 * Mōnimentum, i, n.
 * Fūnus, čris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers, but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.



XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A LAW 1
An Example

L Ex ċgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, ċcis, m. & f.
Consultor, ōris, m.
Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge bath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe | Scriba, æ, f.

For speaking publicly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

<i>A Hangman</i> <i>Or, Jack Ketch</i> 5		<i>Carnīfex, īcis, m.</i>
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The Law commands to give every Thing

<i>Right, or Due</i> <i>Worth, or Price</i>		<i>Jus, jūris, n.</i> <i>Pretium, ii, n.</i>
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The Law also giveth

<i>Punishment</i>		<i>Pœna, æ, f.</i>
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To those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>		<i>Vitium, ii, n.</i>
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A Vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i> <i>A Crime</i> <i>Villainy</i>		<i>Culpa, æ, f.</i> <i>Crīmen, īnis, n.</i> <i>Scēlus, ēris, n.</i>
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A Crime is

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i> <i>A Lie</i> <i>Fraud</i> <i>Lewdness</i> <i>Theft</i>		<i>Dōlus, i, m.</i> <i>Mendācium, ii, n.</i> <i>Fraus, dis, f.</i> <i>Luxus, us, m.</i> <i>Furtum, i, n.</i>
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Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i> <i>A Robber or Cut-throat</i> 6 <i>A Thief</i> 6 <i>A Whore</i>		<i>Adulter, ěri, m.</i> <i>Latro, ōnis, m.</i> <i>Fur, fūris, m.</i> <i>Mĕrĕtrix, cis, f.</i>
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Punishments are

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	Exīlīum, ii, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignōmīnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ěris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, ěris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnīa, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Proēmīum, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stīpis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, oris, m.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, edis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pēcūnīa, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.



*The joining of the Force and Arms of many against
others, is called*

WAR

| B^{Ellum, i, n.}

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace

| Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement
A League
Quiet
Leisure
Play

| Concordia, æ, f.
Fædus, æris, n.
Quies, tis, f.
Otium, ii, n.
Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordīa, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Pēricūlum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lis, lītis, f.
<i>Quarrels</i>	Jurgium, ii, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or Battle</i>	Prælium, ii, n.
<i>Stratagem</i>	Insīdiæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernīciēs, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exītiūm, ii, n.
<i>Or Penury</i>	Pēnūria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, ōris, m.
<i>after the Fight bath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victōria, æ, i.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	Fūga, æ, f.
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Military Persons, or Persons belong to War, are

<i>A Leader or Captain</i>	1	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i>	2	Tūbicen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign</i>		
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	3	Vexillārius, ii, m.
<i>who beareth</i>		
<i>An Ensign or Standard</i>	3	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>		Mīles, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>		
<i>Beginner at any Business.</i>		Tīro, ōnis, m.

A Horseman 3

A Footman 4

who bath

A Companion

A Guardian

| Eques, ītis, m.

Pēdes, ītis, m.

| Cōmes, ītis, m. & f.

Custos, odis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Forces is called

An Army

| Exercitus, us, m.

A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons

| Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offensive Arms are

A Club

A Staff or Stick

A Sword 6

A Spear or Launce 7

A Dart or Javelin

A Sling

An Arrow

which is shot out of

A Bow 8

A Quiver of Arrows is

| Fustis, is, m.

Bācūlus, i, m.

Or, Bācūlum, i, n.

Ensis, is, m.

Or, Glādius, ii, m,

Hasta, æ, f.

Jācūlum, i, n.

Funda, æ, f.

Sāgitta, æ, f.

Arcus, us, m.

Phārētra, æ, f.

Any Weapon that may be

thrown with the Hand

as a Dart, &c. is called

A Point of a Sword, or

other Weapon

| Tēlum, i, n.

Mūcro, ōnis, m.

Or, Cuspis, īdis, f.

Defensive Arms are

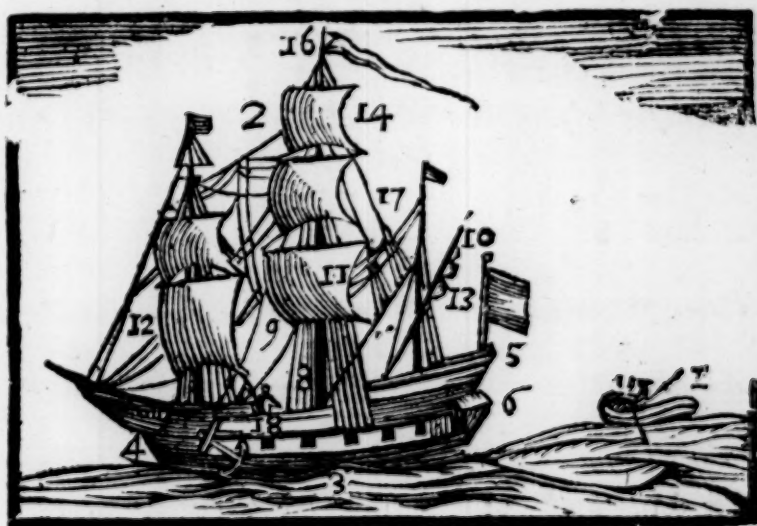
<i>An Helmet</i>			Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9		Or, Cassis, idis, f.
<i>which hath</i>			
<i>A Crest</i>	10		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>			Lōrīca, æ, f.
<i>Mail</i>			Clypēus, i, m.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11		Or, Scūtum, i, n.

Instruments of Musick used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2		Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>			Tympānum, i, n.



XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A Boat 1
Of the greater kind is
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom
The Keel 3
At the Fore end
The Stem, or Prow 4

Cārīna, æ, f.
Prōra, æ, f.

86 The L O N D O N

<i>At the Hind End</i>		
<i>The Stern or Poop</i>	5	Puppis, is, f.
<i>For steering it</i>		
<i>The Helm or Rudder</i>	6	Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

<i>The Hatches or Decks</i>	Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
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Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood are

<i>An Oar</i>	19	Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	8	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are

<i>A Sail</i>	9	Vēlum, i, n.
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Sails are

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11	1
<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12	2
<i>The Mizzen Sail</i>	13	3
<i>The Top Sail</i>	14	4

The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called
The Sail Yard 10 | Antenna, æ, f.

For staying of the Ship there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	15	Anchōra, æ, f.
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1 Called	Acatium, ii, n.
2 Called	Dolon, ōnis, m.
3 Called	Epīdrōmus, i, m.
4 Called	Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

*For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY there are*

*The Pendants, or Stream-
mers of a Ship* 16

The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belongs also to a Ship.

A Rope 17

A Cable or great Rope

*A Pilot or Steersman
of a Ship*

A Seaman or Mariner 18

A Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.

² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

Gūbernator, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, f.

Rēmex, īgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley

*The Seats where the Row-
ers sit*

A Float of Timber is

Rēmīgium, ii, n.

Trāstrā, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called

| Vexillum, Navāle.

² *Fūnis* is understood. which was also antiently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. Of T I M E.

T I M E is

A ^{N Hour}
^{A Day}

A Week

A Month

A Year

An Age

H Ora, æ, f.

Dies, ei, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, adis, f.

Mēsis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēculum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day</i> <i>or Day break</i>	Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	Mēridiēs, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening</i> <i>or Twilight</i>	Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, ris, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

<i>To-Morrow</i>	Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
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In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

* <i>Sunday</i>	† 3
<i>Or, the Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	4
<i>Or, the Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	5
<i>Or, Tuifco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	6
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

3 Dies Dominicus	5 Dies Jovis
Or Dies Solis	6 Dies Venēris
4 Dies Lunæ	7 Dies Sabbātī
5 Dies Martis	Or Dies Saturnī
6 Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into four Parts called

<i>The Spring</i>	Ver, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, tis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	Hyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C Omely, or Handsome	P Ulcer, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Talis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing with another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Motion is

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e.
Strong, earnest	Vēhemens, tis.
Swift, quick	Celer, ěris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a, um.

A Sign is

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or False	Falsus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um.
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

Great	Magnus, a, um.
Or Little	Parvus, a, um.

Nature is

Fruitful	Uber, ěris.
Or Barren	Stērīlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

New	Nōvus, a, um.
Old	Vētus, ěris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um.
Or unripe	Immātūrus, a, um.

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS,

In which the Question is made by Quot, as

How many | *Quot, Undeclined.*

And the Answer by

So many | *Tot, Undeclined.*

One | *-Unus, a, um.*

Two | *Dŭo, æ, o.*

Three | *Tres, tres, tria.*

Four | *Quāttor, Undeclined.*

Five | *Quinque, Undeclined.*

Six | *Sex, Undeclined.*

Seven | *Septem, Undeclined.*

Eight | *Octo, Undeclined.*

Nine | *Nōvem, Undeclined.*

Ten | *Dēcem, Undeclined.*

Twenty | *Vīginti, Undeclined.*

Thirty | *Tringenta, Undeclined.*

An Hundred | *Centum, Undeclined.*

A Thousand | *Mille, Undeclined.*

Both | *Ambo, æ, o.*

*Those are the Original Numbers which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is*

The Question is made by Quotus; as

Of what Number, or in | *Quotus, ā, um.*
what Order is a Thing

The Answer is made by

The First | *Prīmus, a, um.*

Or the Second | *Sēcundus, a, um.*

The Third | *Tertius, a, um.*

The

The Fourth
The Fifth
The Sixth
The Seventh
The Eighth
The Ninth
The Tenth
The Middlemost
The Last

Quartus, a, um.
 Quintus, a, um.
 Sextus, a, um.
 Septimus, a, um.
 Octāvus, a, um.
 Nōnus, a, um.
 Decimus, a, um.
 Mēdys, a, um.
 Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,

Equal, or even
Unequal, or odd
Many
Or Few
All
Frequent
Or Seldom, rare

Par, āris.
 Impar, āris.
 Multus, a, um.
 Paucus, a, um.
 Omnis, is, e.
 Frequens, tis.
 Or, Crēber, ra, rum.
 Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve MONTHS.

January
 February
 March
 April
 May
 June
 July
 August
 September

1 Jānūārius
 Fēbrūārius
 Martius
 Aprilis
 Māius
 Junius
 Julius
 Augustus
 September, ris, re.

1 These are Nouns Adjective, *Menfis* being understood.

October

October
November
December

Octōber, ris, re.
Nōvember, ris, re.
December, ris, re.

A PLACE is

Large or wide
Narrow or Strait

Amplus, a, um.
Angustus, a, um.
Or Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred
Others are
Prophane

Sācer, ra, um.
Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING a Thing is

Convenient, or Commo-
dious

Commōdus, a, um.

Right on the Right

Dexter, ra, rum.

Or Left

Sinister, ra, rum.

With the Face upward

Sūpīnus, a, um.

With the Face downward

Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY is

Hard
Or soft
Strong or firm
Or Weak
Hollow

Dūrus, a, um.
Mollis, is, e.
Firmus, a, um.
Dēbīlis, is, e.
Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE it is

Equal
How big is it
So big

Æquālis, is, e.
Quantus, a, um.
Tantus, a, um.

Big, or great

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tis.

Or small, slender

Exilis, is, e.

Thick

Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

Tēnūis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rotundus, a, um.

Square

Quadratus, a, um.

Straight, Right

Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bōnus, a, um.

Or Bad

Mālus, a, um.

G O D is

Eternal

Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

Clārus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

Vāgus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not Cloudy*

Sērēnus, a, um.

The

*The EARTH is**Dry*

| Siccus, a, um.

*RAIN is**Thick*

| Densus, a, um.

| Or Spissus, a, um.

*A METAL is**Pure or unmixed*

| Purus, a, um.

*A PLANT is**Tender*

| Tēner, ra, rum.

Green

| Viridis, is, e.

Or Dry

| Aridus, a, um.

*A TREE is**High, or Tall*

| Prēcērus, a, um.

| Or Celsus, a, um.

Or Low

| Hūmīlis, is, e.

*HONEY is**Pure, sincere, not mixed
with Wax*

| Sincērus, a, um.

*An ANIMAL is**Alive*

| Vivus, a, um.

Or Dead

| Mortuus, a, um.

Sound, well

| Sānus, a, um.

Or Sick, faint

| Æger, ra, rum.

Fat

| Pinguis, is, e.

Or Lean

| Mācer, ra, rum.

Wakeful

| Vigīl, is, e.

Brutish

| Brutus, a, um.

Wild

| Fērus, a, um.

Sometimes big with Young

| Grāvīdus, a, um.

A Man's Head is sometimes

<i>Bald</i>	Calvus, a, um.
<i>his Skin</i>	
<i>Hairy, rough</i>	Hirsūtus, a, um.

A Man's Countenance is

<i>Cheary, merry</i>	Hilāris, is, e.
<i>Or Sorrowful</i>	Mœstus, a, um.
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	Blandus, a, um.
<i>Joyous</i>	Lætus, a, um.
<i>Or sad</i>	Tristis, is, e.

A Man's Face is

<i>Beautiful</i>	Formōsus, a, um.
<i>Or Ugly</i>	Dēformis, is, e.

For Want of Sight a Man is

<i>Blind</i>	Cæcus, a, um.
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For Want of Hearing

<i>Deaf</i>	Surdus, a, um.
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For Want of Speech

<i>Dumb</i>	Mūtus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Hands

<i>Maimed or Lame</i>	Mancus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

<i>Lame or Halt</i>	Claudus, a, um.
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The Stomach is

<i>Hungry, fasting</i>	Jējūnus, a, um.
<i>Or Full, satisfied</i>	Jācūr, a, um.

A MAN is

Potent or able
Knowing

Pōtens, tis.
Gnārus, a, rum.

As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

Wise

Unpolished, rude
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis.
Rūdis, is, e.
Stultus, a, um.

As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS he is

Bold

Valiant

Mild, meek

Or Cruel, fierce

Or Barbarous

Chaste

Or Wanton

Pleasant

Severe

Honest or virtuous

Covetous

Or Prodigal

Holy

Sober

Or Drunken

Audax, ācis.
Fortis, is, e.
Mītis, is, e.
Sævus, a, um.
Barbārus, a, um.
Castus, a, um.
Lascīvus, a, um.
Jūcundus, a, um.
Sēvērus, a, um.
Probus, a, um.
Avarus, a, um.
Prōdīgus, a, um.
Sanctus, a, um.
Sōbrius, a, um.
Ebrius, a, um.

In his CONVERSATION he is

Just

Friendly

Justus, a, um.
Amīcus, a, um.

As to his SOCIETY he is

Alone

Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um.
Sōcius, a, um.

As to ACTION he is

<i>Brisk, chearful</i>	Alācer, ris, re.
<i>Dull, or blockish</i>	Hēbes, ētis.
<i>Slow, backward</i>	Pīger, ra, rum.
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	Segnis, is, e.

To do a WORK which is

<i>Easy</i>	Fācilis, is, e.
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	Diffīcilis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>	Fessus, a, um,
<i>Tired</i>	Lassus, a, um.

As to his STATE he is

<i>Rich</i>	Dīves, ītis.
<i>Or Poor</i>	Pauper, ēris.
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	Līber, ēra, rum.
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	Servus, a, um.
<i>Well or safe</i>	Salvus, a, um.
<i>Prosperous</i>	Prosper, ēra, rum.
<i>Happy</i>	Fēlix, īcis.
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	Mīser, ēra, um.

As to his Age he is

<i>Young</i>	Jūvēnis, is, e.
<i>Old</i>	Sēnex, sēnis.

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	Nūdus, a, um.
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To the SIGHT, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

To the TASTE it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the SMELL it is

<i>Sweet scented</i>	Suavis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the TOUCH a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Œquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum.

PROVISION is

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

HOUSHOLD STUFF is

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Publick</i>	Publicus, a, um.

HOUSHOLD STUFF is

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some one BOY will learn

<i>More than</i>	Plus, ūis.
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

TO *be*
To act or do
Or to suffer

E *Sse, fui.*
Agere, egi, actum.
Pati, passus sum.

Præt. Sup.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue or abide

Fiëri, factus, sum.
Mänëre, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To Form
To put
To begin to act, is.

Mövëre, mövi, mōtum.
Fingëre, finxi, fïctum.
Formäre, ävi, atum.
Pönëre, pösui, pösïtum.
Cœpisse, cæpi, cœptum.

The Actions of G O D, to the World, are

To Create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Crëäre, ävi, atum.
Serväre, ävi, atum.
Rëgëre, rexi, rectum.
Bëäre, ävi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Orïri, ortus sum.
Lücëre, luxi—
Mïcäre, micui—

¹ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

Fire

Fire *uses**To burn or to be kindled*

| Ardere, arsi, arsum.

To burn or scorch

| Urere, ussi, ustum.

Water *uses**To flow*

| Fluere, fluxi, fluxum.

To boil up

| Fervere, servi—

A Cloud

To rain

| Pluere, plui—

To thunder

| Tonare, tonui, tonitum.

The Wind

To blow

| Flare, flavi, flatum.

The Sea

[tum

To roar

| Fremere, fremui, fremi—

A Plant *uses**To grow*

| Crescere, crevi, cretum.

To flourish or blossom

| Florere, florui—

To wither or fade

| Marcere, marcui.

An Insect *uses**To creep**Or as a Serpent to wriggle, or as a Flea, to skip or jump*

| Repere, repsi, reptum.

| Serpere, serpsi, serptum.

| Salire, salui, saltum.

A Bird *uses**To fly*

| Volare, avi, atum.

To sing

| Canere, cecini, cantum.

A Fish

To swim

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A BULLOCK

To low

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt

| Grunnīre, ivi, -itum.

A Sheep

To bleat

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray

| Rūdēre, rudi—

An Horse

To neigh

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum

A Wolf

To howl

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man *uses**To be born*

| Nāsci, natus, sum—

To live

| Vivēre, vixi, victum.

To sense, or feel

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

To be able

| Possē, pōtui—

To be well, or strong	Vălère, valui, valitum.
To pine, or languish	Languere, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pătère, patui—
To be clear	Liquere, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To lie fair, to appear	Parere, parui, paritum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătère, latui, latitum.

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Videre, vidi, visum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

To hear	Audire, iui, itum.
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By the Sense of Smelling

To smell	Odorari, odoratus sum.
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By the Sense of Tasting

To taste	Gustare, avi, atum.
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By the Sense of Touching

To touch	Tangere, tetigi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound	Sonare, sonui, sonitum.
To make a Noise	Strépere, strepui, strepitum.
To Crack, or give a Crack	Crépere, crepui, crepitum.

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olere, olui, olitum.
---------------------------	----------------------

By the Taste

To taste of, or savour	Săpere, sapui, & sapivi.
------------------------	--------------------------

By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum
	Nūare is out of use

With his Eyes

To spie	¹ Spēcēre
To discern	² Cernēre, crevi, cretum.
To behold or look to	Tuēri, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus, sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To Mutter	Mūtīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aiuli.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus, sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Sīlēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tacitum.

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum*, &c.

² You will scarce find any Präter or Supine, when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingēre, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambēre, lambi—
To suck	Sūgēre, fuxi, fuctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rōdēre, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandēre, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordēre, mōmordi, mor-
To crush or gnaw	Strīdēre, stridi— [sum

With his Hand

To take	Cāpēre, cēpi, captum.
To snatch	Rāpēre, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dāre, dēdi, dātum
To hold	Tēnēre, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendēre, prensi, prensam

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpēre, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vēllēre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum

With his Nails

To claw	Scābēre, scābi—
To pluck	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum

With his Feet

To kick	Calcāre, avi, atum.
To go	Irē, īvi, itum from Eo.
To come	Vēnīre, vēni, ventum.
To follow	Sēqui, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūēre, spui, sputum.

From the Bladder

To make water | Meiēre, minxi, mictum.
Mingere is out of use

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards

To vomit | Vōmēre, vomui, vomitum
To break wind | Pēdēre, pēpēdi, pēditum.
To dung | Cācāre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Gradior, gressus sum.
To go a Foot pace | Vādere, vasi, vasum.
To walk | Ambulāre, avi, atum.
To run | Currēre, cucurri, cursum.

If a Place be slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus, sum.
To rush, or tumble | Rūēre, rui, ruitum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Titūbāre, avi, atum.

If High he uses

To climb | Scandēre, scandi, scansum

*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body
is said*

To rise | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum.
To stand | Stāre, stēti, stātum. (sum.
To stretch | Tēdēre, tētendi, ten-
Or, Tentum.
To bend | Flectēre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendit*.

To lean

To fit

To fall

To lie down

To lie along

To cling, or cleave to

To hang

Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.

Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.

Cādēre, cēcīdi, asum.

Cūbare, cubui, cubitum.

Or Cumbēre

Jacēre, jacui, itum.

Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.

Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it

To shake

To turn

To rub it

To send, fling

To cast

To lead

To thrust

To drive

To rowl

To draw

To lift, or take up

To bear

To carry

Cīere, cīvi.

Quātēre, quassi, quassum.

Vertēre, verti, versum.

Frīcāre, fricui, frictum.

Mittēre, misi, missum.

Jācēre, jeci, jactum.

Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.

Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.

Pellēre, pepuli, pulsus.

Volvēre, volvi, volūtum.

Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.

Tollēre, sustuli, sublatum

Ferre, tuli, latum.

Portāre, avi, atum.

Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know or understand

To remember

To will

Scīre, scīvi, scītum.

Memīnisse, meminī—

Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider

To meditate

To know, or take know-
ledge of

Consīderare, avi, atum.

Mēdītārī, meditatus sum.

Noscere, nōvi, notum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Supplico*, as
Fero has from *Tulo*.

T3

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdere, credidi, creditum
To doubt	Dūbitāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fīsus, sum

Passions of the Mind causes Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavīsus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpēre, īvi, itum.
To wish for	Obtāre, āvi, ātum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūcere, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, irātus, sum.
To wonder	Mīrārī, miratus, sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	Temnēre tempſi temptum
To scorn	Spernēre, ſprevi, ſpretum.

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīſi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	Lūgēre, lūxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, quēſtus, sum.
To groan	Gēmēre, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.² *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, īvi, itum.
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When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
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So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Edēre, edi, estum, or esum
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As when Thirst

To drink	Bībēre, bībi, bībītum.
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To be pleasing, to please	Placēre, placui, placitum.
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Bad-Things use

To hurt	Lādēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Habēre, ui, itum.
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If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vacāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Egēre, egui—

That which he Hath, he is wont

To Use	Uti, usus, sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus,

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sinere, fivi, titum.
To leave, or forsake	Linqere, liqui, licum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Studere, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audere, ausus, sum.
To get or obtain	Potiri, potitus, sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful means of living

To try	Expëriri, expertus, sum.
To seek after	Petere, petivi, or petii,
So it is	petitum.
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care	Curare, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mereri, merui, meritum.
	Or Merere, meritus, sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult	Consulere, ui, ultum.
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*The several Businesses of Men are
Of a Physician*

To heal or cure	² Mederi:
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Of a Cook.

To dress or cook.	Cocere, coxi, coctum.
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¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

V O C A B U L A R Y. . III

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūēre, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcire, farsī, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath or array himself | Amīcīre, amicui, amicum, amīcivi, *seldom.*
Also

To put it on | Induēre, ui, utum.

Or to put off | Exuīre, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Strūēre, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascēre, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgēre, mulsī, mulsūm & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondēre, tōtondi, tonsūm

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sērēre, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mētere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molēre, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To Plow | Arāre, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossūm.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscēre, poposci, ¹ posci-
To bid or command	Jūbēre, jussi, jussūm. (tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitūm.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gūbernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancīre, sanxi, sanctūm, & sancitūm.

It is the Business of a School Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctūm.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitūm
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suassūm.

If he Does Well

To praise Him	Laudāre, avi, atum.
Or Commend	

If he Does Amis

To threaten Him	Mīnāi, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discere, didici. ³
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus, sum.
To obey	Obēdire, ivi, itum.
Duly to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus, sum.

¹ Is seldom used² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.³ And formerly *discitum*.

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In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precatus, sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, votum.

Before a Judge

To promise or engage	Spondēre, sponpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage, or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum. <i>seldom</i>

*There are several Actions which Men have in
Business, as*

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lotum, & latum, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fudi, fustum.

Diverse Things

To number	Numērāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, sparsum.
To divide	Dividēre, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuēre, tribui, tributum.

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

They

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	³ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangūlare, avi, atum.
To kill	⁴ Nēcāre, necavi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, āvi, ātum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, etum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Pōlire, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincēre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
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That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
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That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
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³ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

⁴ *Necui* is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

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That which is Hid.

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall | ¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi.

They use

To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Līcēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercitum.

To use or to be accustomed | Sūēre, suevi, suetum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To buy | ² Emēre, emi, emtum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, venditu.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debītum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work | Ordīri, ōrsus, sum.

in order

To make or to do it | Fācēre, fāci, factum.

And to carry it on

Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

if he designs

To finish, or to end it | Fīnīre, ivi, itum.

¹ Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² Emere was formerly used for TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēre, &c.

XXIX. Of PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W^{Hat is it ?} | **Q**^{uid ?}
Who or which is it ? | *Quis ?*

The Answer is

<i>I</i>	Ego
<i>Or thou</i>	Tū
<i>Himself</i>	Sui,
	ille, illa, illud.
<i>That</i>	Or is, ea, id.
	Or iste, ista, istud.
<i>One's self</i>	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>	Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>	Idem, eadem, idem.
<i>Another</i>	Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>	Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>	Ullus, ulla, ullum (dam
<i>None</i>	¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	Qui, quæ, quod.

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of the</i>	Uter, utra, utrum.
<i>two</i>	
<i>It is</i>	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>	Alter, altera, alterum.
<i>Neither of the two</i>	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

*If you ask**Whose is it ?*

| Cūjus ?

*The Answer is, it is**Mine*

| Měus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūs, a, um.

His own

| Sūs, a, um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūs, sūa, sūum.

*If you ask**Of what Tribe or Country
is he ?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

*The Answer is, he is**Of our Tribe, or Country*

| Nostras, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country

| Vestras, ātis.

XXXIII. Of A D V E R B S.

*Adverbs of Asking are***W** *Hether ?
Or, no
Why*| **N** *UM ? An ?
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?*

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| Imo, næ.
| Quidem

Of Denying

No, not

| Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where

| Ubi ?

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any Where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| Hic.
| Ibi.
| Usquam.
| Nusquam.
| Pröcul.
| Pröpe.

If the Question is

Whence

| Unde ?

The Answer is

Hence
Whence

| Hinc.
| Inde

If the Question is

Whither

| Quo ?

The Answer is

Hither

| Huc.

Of Time

*If the Question is**When*

| Quando?

*The Answer is**Then*

| Tunc, tum.

When I came

| Cum.

Yesterday

| Hēri.

Erewhile, sometime since

| Dūdum.

Long ago

| Olim.

Now

| Nunc.

Streight, by and by

| Mox.

At any Time, ever

| Unquam.

Never

| Nunquam.

*If the Question is**How long*

| Quamdiu?

*The Answer is**A long time*

| Diu.

While

| Dum.

Until

| Dōnec.

*If you ask**How oft*

| Quōties?

*The Answer is**Once*

| Sēmel.

Twice

| Bis.

Thrice

| Ter.

Four times

| Quāter

Oft or oftentimes

| Sæpe.

Always

| Semper

*How
Doth he act ?*

If you ask

| Quomodo.

The Answer is

*So thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*

| Sic, Ita.
Tēmēre.
Frustra.
Simul.

If you ask

*How
Great is he ;*

| Quam.

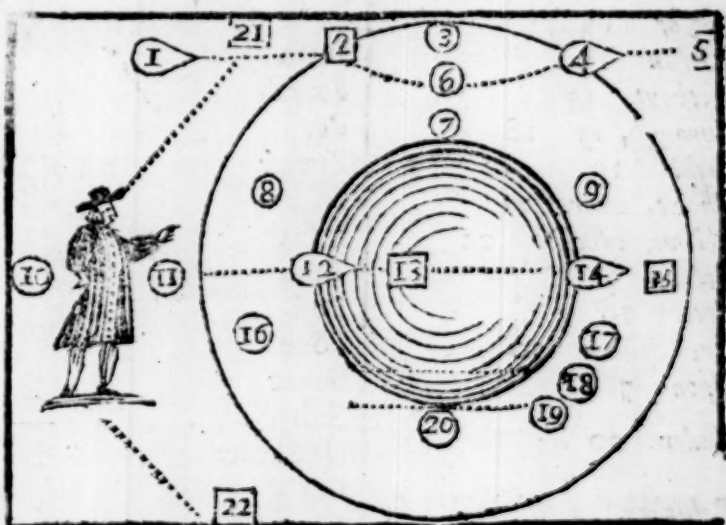
The Answer is

*As great
As I
More Great
Than I*

| Tam.
Quam.
Māgis.
Quam.



XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T	O	1		A	D
From	4			A ab, or abs	
At, or nigh	2			Apud	
Off	5			Trans	
Over, or on the other Side	3				

I In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The Round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

About 6*Into* 12*Out of* 14*Within* 13*Without* 15*Through, by* 18*Beside* 19*Above, over* 21*Below, beneath* 22*Before* 11*After* 10*Or, Behind* 10*Upon* 7*Under* 20*Rebithet, on this Side* 8*Beyond* 9*Betwixt, or between* 16*Against, over against* 17*Circa**Or Circum**In**E, or ex**Intra**Extra**Per**Præter**Sūpra**Infra**Ante**Post**Pōne**Super**Sub**Or Subter**Cis**Or Cītra**Ultra**Inter**Adversus**The other Prepositions are**Against**Towards**Beside, nigh to**For, because of**With one, in one's keeping**Nigh to, and for**After, according to**By, close by**With, together with**Without, not with**Before, in one's Presence**Out of Sight, privily**Before, in Sight of**Contra**Erga**Juxta**Ob**Pēnes**Propter**Sēcundum**Sēcus**Cum**Absque**Cōram**Clam**Pālam*

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

ET, que, atque
 Quoque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, ast, at, autem
 Quia
 Nām, Enim
 Si
 No, Nīsi
 Ergo, Igītur
 Quāquam
 Tāmen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! Ob!
Sobo!
Lo! Behold!
Wailady! Wo!
Phy! Pish!
Hush! Whist!

O! Eho! Heus! Hem?
 En! Ecce!
 Hei! Væ!
 Phy! Au!
 So! Au!

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